NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, MARCH H. 1865.

# WASHINGTON.

#### PLOCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Deserters Disfranchised Unless They Report Within Sixty Days.

John P. Hale Appointed Minister to Spain.

Important Decisions of the Supreme Court.

The Red River Prize Cotton Cases Settled.

The Navy Has No Interest in the Captures.

General Banks' Election in Louisiana of No Effect.

Condemnation of Slave Trading Vessels and Cargoes.

THE NEW ENROLMENT ACT.

### PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Descriers Disfranchised Unless They Re-. port within Sixty Days.

Whereas, the twenty-first section of the act of Congress approved on the 3d instant, entitled " An act to amend the eral acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, "all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a provost within sixty days after the aution hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinguished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their right to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or o xercising any rights of citizens thereof, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled shall depart the of the district in which he is enrolled or go eyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, liable to the penalties of this section; and the resident is hereby authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act to issue his proclamation, setng forth the provisions of this section, in which proclanation the President is requested to notify all deserter turning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to until they shall have served for a

now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LIN-DOLN, President of the United States, 40 issue this my proolemation, is required by said act, ordering and reairing all deserters to return to their proper posts; and do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, vis., on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service or report themselves to a provest marshal, shall be pardened, on condition that they return to their regints and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to and serve the remainder of their original terms of culistment, and, in addition thereto,

and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. one at the city of Washington this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1865. AN EARLY RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS EX-

It is the expectation of the new Secretary of the Treasury, that from the proceeds of the large amounts of Southern products known to have fallen into the hands of our victorious armirs, a fund will soon be accumulated which will enable the government to resume specie payments much sooner than is generally believed.

JOHN P. HALE OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN. Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, has been apointed and confirmed as Minister to Spain. This nominaion has taken by surprise some of the particular pergonal friends of Mr. Lincoln, who have been systematially persecuted by Mr. Hale for two years past. They my the surest way to the President's favor is to oppose his policy and abuse his friends.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT RE-GARDING RECONSTRUCTION AND PRIZE CASES. An important decision was rendered by Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, to-day, which settles the growing out of the cotton captured by the Mississippi squadron during the Red river expedition. During military occupation of the Red river country in March last, the pavy seized large amounts of cotton on the plantations near the river. The cotton was sent to Cairo, and libelied in the Southern District Court of Hillings as lawful prize for the mavy. Nearly all the cotton seized was claimed by priindividuals. The case appealed was that of the United States against seventy two bales of cotton, Elizafavor of the claimant, and the United States appealed. The counsel for the government and the navy claimed, in their ar ument before the Supreme Court, that the cotton was the enemy's property, captured in an enemy's country, and was condemnable as prize of war. The the navy, and also claimed that the country at the tim of the seizure of the cotton was not enemy's country, held and delegates elected to a constitutional convention, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the

pourt to day, sustaining the decision of the court below, and decided that the cotton was not a prize of war, and that the navy could take no prize interest in the propeeds. The court also held that the cotton should have been turned over to an agent of the Treasury Departsuance of the act of Congress of March 12, 1863. This act allows loyal claimants to recover proceeds of their property in the Court of Claims. In addition to this, the court decided that the election held in that part of Louislapa, during Gen. Banks' occupation, and in pursuance of his orders, was null, void and of no effect. The federal occupation was declared of so short duration as not to remove the character of the enemy's country. The court directed the libel to be dismissed.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN SLAVE TRADE Three cases arising under the law for the suppression

of the slave trade were decided to-day in the Supreme ourt-among them the case of the Sarah. In each of these cases the decision of the court below was affirmed, and the vessels and cargoes condemned.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court adjourned to-day until the first Monday in December next.

In order to prevent the accumulation of surplus funds in the hands of paymacters, the Paymaster General has

district of Missouri; William T. Elgood, Marshal of the Eastern district of Missouri; Joseph M. Root, Attorney for the Northern district of Ohio.

APPOINTMENTS. Frank Soule has been appointed Internal Revenue Col-lector for California, instead of Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Curtis Assessor, vice Mr. Fay.

GUERILLAS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC. On Thursday night a party of rebel cavalry, under sephew of ex-Governor Letcher, attempted to make erossing at Muddy Branch, on the Upper Potomac. The were met by the pickets of the First New Hampshir cavalry, who drove them back, killing young Letche and ten of the party. Guerillas, under one of the Kin heloes, are in force in the neighborhood of Leesburg.

REPORTS OF ESCAPED UNION PRISONERS. Within a few days past ten paroled and escaped Union prisoners have arrived at the Washington Navy Yard. These came from the stockade prison at Florence, an belonged to various vessels, having been captured at dif-ferent times. The escaped men state that when Sherman cars and started towards Wilmington; but when that where they remained a short time and were sent back to Wilmington. A flag of truce, it is said, was sent to Gene ral Terry asking if they could be exchanged through him, to which he replied that it could not be done for several days. While they were in Wilmington quite a number escaped and were hid by the citizens, and these men say that several hundred must have got away in this manner by the aid of Union citizens. One of these escaped prisoners, George Ander saw river on the 5th of December, escaped while being taken with other prisoners from Wilmington to Richit was about thirteen miles from Wilmington. Two of these men were shot by the guards from the tops of the were in the city when our forces entered. There were about five thousand prisoners brought away from the This place had been in command of Colonel Iverson, of the Twentieth South Carolina regiment, and it was said these men left.

THE CHESAPRAKE AND OHIO CANAL. Upon a careful examination of the injuries to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, it has been ascertained that serious damages have occurred besides the destruction of the dam. One of the most important culverts near

Williamsport, Md., has been washed away, and other breaks have occurred at different points. It is estimated that it will take until midsummer to repair these damages, and apprehensions are entertained of serious embarrassment to the government and individuals in the complete stoppage of the transportation of coal for all

HUNGARIANS BOUND FOR ARIZONA. About five hundred Hungarian families, who are de sirous of settling in one of our Territories, are repre-sented here by an agent, who is trying to arrange with Europe to the rich mineral and agricultural sections of Arizona. The only objection to such an arrangement will probably come from the Mexican branch of the house of Hapsburg, Arizona being in rather close proximity to Maximilian's province of Sonora.

THE TAX ON OFFICERS' SALARIES. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has made the

The Second Comptroller of the Freasury has made the following decision:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 1, 1865
The salary of an officer which is prescribed by law is the basis of taxation, exempting fifty dollars per month. Pay and commutation of allowance constitute salary. Crediting these, the tax on any excess beyond the fifty dollars excrapted should be deducted. If there are penalties or stoppages they should be deducted from the sum thus ascertained.

J. M. BRODHEAD, Second Comptroller.

THE COMMISSIONER OF REFUGERS, PREEDMEN AND

ABANDONED REBEL LANDS.

It appears to be certain that the President has selected Hon James Birney, of Michigan, as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, under the act passed on the 3d inst. Mr. Birney is strongly recommended by leading republicans from all quarters of the country, and especially urged by the Governor, State officers and Congressional delegation of Michigan. He has held several offices of trust in his State-smong them the offices of Lieutenant Governor, State Senutor and Judge of the Circuit Court. He is a son of the late James G. Birney, who was the anti-clavery party's first nominee for President, and it is therefore deemed peculiarly fitting that this his son—Hon. James Birney-should be the first incumbent of the office of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

SUDDEN DEATH. and for many years connected with the National Intelligeneer, died suddenly to-day, in the seventy-second year

# CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1865.
THE NEW SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

Mr. Johnson, (opp.) of Md. presented the credentials of Mr. J. A. J. Cresswell elected Senator by the Legislature of Maryland, in place of Schator Hicks, deceased. He

qualified and took his seat.

COMPRESSION TO THE CLAIMANTS OF SEATS FROM LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS.

Mr. Lans, (rep.) of Kansas, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution to pay compensation and miseage to the claimants of seats from Louisians and Arkansas, and against which the committee to audit the contingent expenses had reported adversely.

Mr. Schotte, (rep.) of Mass., called attention to the fact, that this resolution involved an expenditure of \$6.000, and that one of the persons (Mr. Fishbask) could

within their jurisdiction to pay over monthly, to some officer designated for that purpose, all surplus funds in their possession.

REVISION OF TRADE REGULATIONS.

It is understood to be the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to revita, as no an a possible, all the trade regulations heretofore adopted, and make them more practical and exhalise for the purposes for which they were intended.

A gentleman PAIRS AT MATAMORG.

A gentleman

#### THE NEW ENROLMENT LAW.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1865.

n any Congressional or draft district has been obtaine or made prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrolment list, the quota may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrolment, instead of being ap plied to or based upon the enrolment as it may have stood before the revision. Hereafter all persons mus ered into naval-or military service shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct or other enrolment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence; the provest marshal to give such instructions as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of this provision, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country; provided, in any call for troops hereafter, credits shall not be given to every section of the country; provided, in any call for troops hereafter, credits shall not be given to every the country of the preceding call and mustered into military or naval service. In computing the quotas hereafter, credit shall be given for all men furnished by them respectively, and not heretofore credited during the present rebellion, for any period of service not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished and reducing the same to years; provided such credit shall not be applied to the call for additional treops made by the Precident on the 21st of December, 1864. Persons who have been or may hereafter be drafted under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment, for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished or may actually furnish accepted substitutes in the labet of the time of one year, and who have actually furnished or may actually furnish accepted substitutes in the provisions of the term of three years, shall be exempt from military dury during the time for which such substitute shall not be on mustered into service. Any recruiting agent, substitute processor or other person who for pay or profit shall enlist or cause to be enlisted, as volunteer or substitute, and in same person or convict, or person under indictment for a felony, or who is held to bail to answer the State, and to the ward, township, precinct or othe some person or convicti, or person under indictment for a felony, or person in a condition of all severe from the military or paral service, or any minor, between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardans, or any minor under the age of sixteen warrians, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him in either case before mentioned to be such, or who shall defrared or illegally deprive any winnteer or substitute of any of the such control of the control after such control of the such control of the control after such control of the control after such control of the control of the such control of the such

THE REBEL ARMIES.

RAPID DEPLETION BY DESERTIONS.

LEE'S VETERANS DISGUSTED.

The Soldiers Proclaim the Confederacy "Gone Up."

The Rebel General Longstreet Proposes to Exchange Deserters.

Our Correspondence on the Subject from All Parts of the Scene of War.

One of the surest signs of the hastening end of the ebel cause is made visible in the rapid depletion and diseffect upon the troops that remain. The harmony of thought and action which seemingly characterized at least the earlier period of the rebellion has been merely the result of stern discipline and fear. The cause has never been without a disproportionate number of desertions; but by rigid and prompt punishment by their offi-cers its increase was greatly checked. The past year, however, has presented a different picture. Lieutenant General Grant estimates the desertions alone from the enemy since May, 1864, at seventeen thousand. This was during a year of activity when rapid marches and frequent battles had the effect of infusing en sponding. They now, however, find themselves inworse off despite their desperation. The tight grasp Licutenant General Grant has maintained upon Richmond; the fall of Atlanta, almost immediately fol of Hood in Tennessee; the cleaning out of the valley of the Shenandoah; the destruction of the salt works of Southwestern Virginia; the capture of the defences of Cape Fear river and Wilmington itself; the occupation of Charleston; the possession or control of the entire Atlantic and Gulf coast to New Orleans; Sherman's glorious march of conquest and subjugation, and other im pending and co-operating campaigns, east, west and outh, have, particularly recently, had a very anti-belli cose effect upon the rank and file of the rebel armies Next to a decisive defeat, nothing so weakens the moral of an army as constant retreat; and, unless organization is most perfect, no troops will, under such circumstances, long hold together. The multitude of severe reverses the enemy has sustained during the past year proves this; but what we have already vidual soldiers, squads and companies, which will inevita-bly ensue in far greater numbers in the present tendency of things. We may not be surprised if before long we hear of desertions by battalions, by regiments and perafter his lines of retreat, lines of communication an lines of supplies, that he has little time to preserve and more certainty we will see greater results.

In order to show the increasing prevalence of deser tions we publish below a small number of extracts from our recent correspondence from all points of the theatre

DESKRITORS FROM THE EMBPL ARMIDS AT RICHMOND AND Our City Point correspondence of February 20

The past week has been one of unusual interest and anxiety in the army. The robel desertions to our lines have been large enough to excite the astonishment of every one. All agreed that the robel soldiers were universally discouraged and disheartened by Sherman's anccesses in South Carolina, and all bore unanimous testimony to the privations and sufferings endured by the troops defending Richmond and Petersburg.

During the winter a large proportion of the desorters came into our lines north of the James river; but for a month past the preponderance has been largely in favor of the Petersburg front. On Friday the total received numbered one hundred and ninety. Yest-rday ninety-seven cames into General Meade's lines, and thirty into General Ord's. Among the former were many South Carolinians. Instances of the good effect of General Crant's order promising employment and pay for horses and mules brought, to such as really desert from the rebel service, are frequent and striking.

During a recent trip of the rebel fine of truce beat used to carry our prisoners from Richmend to Alken's Lending, the sorgeant of the guard told one of our prisoners confidentially that his own company had concluded to desert, and that before ten days two-thirds of them.

Day before yesterday a deserter came into General Ord a lieadquarters who had been sent to Richmond by

would be with us and the balance at home.

Day before yesterday a deserter came into General Ord's headquarters who had been sent to Richmond by us as an exchanged prisoner but three days before.

Yesterday a squad came in who stated that they discussed deserting, out in front on some duty, in the presence of a lieutenaut commanding, and watched his countenance narrowly to observe the effect of their words. He grinned occasionally, and when they made a feint of starting significantly shut his eyes. Thereupon they all walked away deliberately, and are expecting the lieutenant daily. Thus it goes. Such demoralization was never known in an army before.

A special correspondent at the headquarters of the

A special correspondent at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, near Petersburg, in a letter

dated March 6, states:—
During the last two or three nights the weather has been beautifully clear and the moon has shone brightly. These circumstances have somewhat checked the ide or held described that of late has been setting strongly northward. But this fact does not wholly defeat the efforts of the refugees to clude the vignance of their guards. More than a dozen describers came into our lines yesterday and during the night. They report that arge body of their quondam comrades are only awaiting more auspicious weather to follow their example. From the same headquarters, under date of March 3,

we learn:—
Deserters continue to come into our lines in large numbers, fifty-six having arrived to-day, nearly all bringing their guns and equipments with them, for which they are to be paid.

The number of muskets received from deserters since February 22 is two hundred and forty, all of them in good condition.

of February 28, says:-Among the deserters who came into our lines last even

Among the deserters who came into our lines last evening was an officer—a first feutenant. He fully cohirmed
the worst stories of the demoralization of the rebel army,
and expressed the opinion that should the two armise
remain in the same position which they now occupy for
three months longer, and without firing a shot, the days
of the confederacy would be ended from its incapacity in
obtaining supplies and the discouragement and desertion
of the men. He took the oath of allegiance and will be
sent North. The same says in a letter of March 2:-

sent North.

The same says in a letter of March 2:—

The dark nights are very favorable for the deserters from the robel ranks, fifteen of whom reached these headquarters prior to nine o'clock this evening, while occasions shots on the picket line, heard as I write, indicate that others are performing the perilous journey. Our picket lines are performing the perilous journey, o'tentimes in plain sight; and yet it is difficult for a person unaccustomed to seeing and conversing with deserters to appreciate the fortitude and determination required to travel from the one to the other. It is frequently made the subject of anxious thought for weeks prior to the attempt. Every opportunity is easerly sought to study and become acquainted with the position of our lines to prevent becoming be wildered in the dark; and when at last the hour for the effort arrives, with stealthy step and anxious heart the deserter—weary of fighting in a cause which he has come to believe utterly hopeless, weary of his rags and his little ration of corn medi—moves past the vidette, the first post of danger, and then on, stumbling through the black darkness, expecting each moment to hear the crack of the rifes and the whir of the ball; crouching behind a stump and straining his ear to catch the repetition of a sound which has startled him; plunging anon into some fithy, slimy "pool, with which the woods in this vicinity abound, and laying there in the dark freezing water until satilled that the noise from his fall has attracted no attention, from habit and hope of the promised reward clinging to his musket and accountements which causes his heart to leap to his threat, be hears the challenge which he had forgotten to expect, "Who goes through all—and so he moves on until, with a suddenness which causes his heart to leap to his threat, he hears the challenge which he had forgotten to expect, "Who goes through all—and so he moves on until, with a suddenness which causes his heart to leap to his threat, he hears the challenge which he head forg

Our correspondent with the Fifth corps, under date

Our correspondent with the Sixth corps, under d

Anjor Milne, Corps Provest Marshal, gave twelve receipts last night, and received twelve deserters in exchange therefor. From their statements it is apparent that Lee is firing the Southern heart with alcohol. A ration of whiskey is now served out every day. Last night it got into their heads, and the Johnsies com-

menced cheering very loudly. We thought they had re-ceived some good news; but a deserter came over and said that it was only bad whiskey.

The same, under date of March 2, says:—
Forty-one men, from Finnegan's brigade, who were on picket, have just arrived. The majority of them belonged to the Tenth regiment Florida Volunteers, and brought in their arms and equipments.

Our correspondent at the headquarters of the Army of the James pondience layers are recognitions.

the James, mentions a large number of descriers arriving

Our correspondent with the Twenty-fifth corps, under date of March 1, speaking of rebel navai deserters,

says:—
Yesterday eight of the crew of the rebel iron-clad Virginia came into our lines. This party escaped from the Virginia in one of the boats, and landed above Fort Brady without having drawn the fire of a single rebei musica. They are composed entirely of masters' mates and other subordinate officers, and expressed themselves satisfied that the rebellion was effectually done for, although some of them admitted having signed strong war resolutions for publication in the Richmond papers some days before.

Deserters in large numbers are constantly passing here From Washington we learn that fourteen hundred de

serters from Lee's army had arrived in ten days. Our Winchester correspondent, under date of March

Nine rebel cavalry soldiers (deserters), bringing their horses and equipments, came to our picket lines several days since and surrendered themselves. They were hearty-looking men, tolerably well clad and rode good horses. Some were conscripts and others were tired of the were.

the war.

Four other robel deserters have come within our lines, all telling the same story that they are tired of war, Jeff. Davis and the bogus confederacy. These men will all take the oath of allegiance, and will receive free transportation to any place in the Northern States.

Letters continually received from that region report desertions daily. Sheridan's ride in the direction of Lynchburg will open the way to a large increase of this number.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. Our correspondent at Newbern, under date of March 2

A few days since almost an entire company of cavalrymea came into our lines and surrender d themselves, expressing thoir willingness to take the oath. There were sixty-one in all, including two lieutenants, and they brought with them their horses and all their equipments. They were of Captan Counsel's company, in the Sixth North Carolina cavalry, Colonel Folke. They were all from the western part of the State, where the regiment would desert did they understand that they would not be forced into our army upon reaching here. They had been having a pretty lough time of it, their rations having been reduced for each man to a third of a pound of pork and a pound of meal per day—not a particle of anything else. They received for their horses, daily, lifteen ears of corn and a bundle of corn fodder. They had to furnish their own horses, and received no clothing from their government. At the same time their pay was only twenty-four dollars a month, of which they had not seen a cont for six or eight months; and one month's pay, if they had received it, would have purchased only about two pounds of tobacco. They were utterly sick of the war, and they said so were the people almost universally in the State of North Carolina. They looked as happy as kings when they rode through our streets, and since then have been allowed to go at large. They were permitted to sell their horses, and received for them from fifty dollars up to two hundred and fifty dollars acade.

General Gillmore, under date of February 26, states an official report:-

Deserters are coming in constantly. We have gover four hundred already. Our correspondents at Charleston, Savannah and Key West, Fia., mention an increase in the number of desc-

Our New Orleans correspondent writes, February 25:—
The whole roving force of rebels from Jackson, Miss., to the Gulf of Mexico, does not exceed fifteen hundred mon. They are poorly armed and are daily descring to our lines. On Wednesday last one hundred and thirty Texan rebels rode up to the bank of the Mississippi, opposite the gunboat Lafayette, near the mouth of the Red river, and surrendered themselves, horses and equipments. They said that they were entirely sick of the war, and had made up their minds to "quit."

ON THE MINES From all points on the Mississippi river and its tri outaries occupied by the national forces, we are in receipt of intelligence that provost marshals have their time almost wholly occupied in attending to soldiers and refugees continually arriving within our lines

FROM GRNERAL THOMAS' ARMY. Our correspondents with General Thomas' army me tion that the same is the case in Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and every train to the North conveys large numbers of these refugees from the irksome rule they have so long endured.

PROM SOUTHBRN SOURCES. As an evidence that the subject of desertions is not overlooked by the rebel commanders we take the follow-ing from the Richmond Examiner of March 7:—

It is stated that a few days ago General Longstreet communicated with the enemy under a dag of truce, and that the object of the communication was to effect an arrangement for the return of deserters on both sides.

It is observable from the extracts which we have given that the preponderance of desertions have been, within and Petersburg. Lee's troops have always been acknowledged as the best disciplined, most efficient and most warmly espoused in the rebel cause. The recent failing off of his numbers by desartion must be a subject of deep concern to the rebel commander, and exert a power ful influence upon the moral tone of the whole South. The most probable cause of the fewer num-bers of descripins along the fronts of the other armies is accounted for in the fact that many miles often intervene the main bodies of the opposing forces. Our despatches, however, from Sherman speak of an in mense influx of refugees from the ranks of the enemy

Probably the desertions which we have noted as arriv ing within our lines are the least part of those sustainer by the enemy. It is known that the mountain region of the Shenandoah valley, East Tennesce, Northern Georgia and Alabama are filled with deserters and refugees of all classes. The swamps of Arkansas and Louisiana, the oypress fastnesses and canebrakes of Mississippi, the everglades of Florida, the thickets of South Carolina, and the forests of North Carolina, shelter thousands of men who refuse further service in the cause of the con federacy. Many of these men have resorted to guerilla warfare, and prey equally upon friend or foe. To the North this is of no injury whatever, and though it require heavy escorts in traversing the enemy's country, we are materially stronger in our general military operations, for the reason that every rebel soldier who deserts and becomes a guerilla so much weakens the centralized power of the rebellion.

Arrival of Three Thousand Released Prisoners at Annapolis. BALTIMORE, March 10, 1865.

Nine steamers arrived at Annapolis to-day, bringing about three thousand Union prisoners, most of them in sad state of emeciation, and nearly destitute of clothing Several died on the passage, and five dead were taken from one bont. Some fifteen hundred of the poor fellows had lo go the hospital.

A large number of robel prisoners passed through Bal timore to-day, to be exchanged, all in good health and well clothed. Many of them had carpet bags full of

Personal Intelligence.

Among the guests at the same hotel are Hon. D. C. Little-john, Hen. D. C. Clarke, Manchester, N. H.; Hon. R. H.; Fell, Illinois; Hon. P. V. Kellog, Utica; Hon. J. D. Balich win and wife, Worcoster; Hon. C. J. Taibot and hidy, Portland; Mayor Butterfield and lady, Utica; Mayor Fargo, Buffalo. Ex-Vice President Hamlin is staying at the Aster House

rargo, Buffalo.

H. G. Loomis, Chicago; Hon. Roswal Hart, Rochester.
General James H. Ledite, United States Army; M. Shoe-maker, Baltimers, M. G. C. Vibbard, Schenectady; General J. W. Phelpa, Brattleboro, are among the arrivals at the Hoffman House.

THE VOICE OF THE PULLIT ON HEALTH.-The deplorable

amount of preventable sickness and mortality in our city, especially among the poorer classes, having awakened the attention of the Christian and philanthropic portion of the community to the importance of sanitary improvemen, the following prominent clergymen, representing different religious denominations, will preach on the subject in their various pulpits to morrow:—Rev Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., Breadway Taburnace, in the evening, Rev Thomas E. Vermilye, D. B., Beformed Dutch church, corner Fulton and Wilham streets, in the morning, Selve. John McClintock, D. D., St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Fourth avenue and Twenty second street, in the morning, Rev. E. D. Smith, B. D. Chissea Presbyterian church, Twenty second street, near Ninth avenue, in the morning, Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., First Baptist church, Broome street, in the morning.

Hymeriscan.—James Cogan, of 800 Washington street, was bitten on the 12th ult, on the lip, by a dog. The wound healed, and no attention was paid to it until Sunday morning last, when Cogan's friends became slarmed by exhibitions of hydrophobia. He was taken to Heile vue Hospital, where he died on Tuesday morning, after much suffering. He was only thriteen years of ag. An inquest was held by Coroner Gover, and a verticit in accordance with the above facts readered. pic portion of the community to the importance of sant

\$4,521,300. The larges. Western subscription was \$300,000 from Cleveland, and the largest from the Bast \$1,000,000 from New York. The " were three thou one hundred and sixty-five individe a subscriptions for sums under \$100. THE WEEKLY HERALD

8. le of Seven-Phirtles.

Jay Cooke reports " sale of seven-thirties to-day at

The Cheapest Newspaper and Best Famity Literary Journal in the Country.

The WEERLY HERALD, for the present week, will be see

Its contents will embrace a full report of the great National Celebration in this city on Monday; a very interesting description of the ceremonies attendant on the second inauguration of President Lincoln; an account of the grand Inauguration Ball held in Washington on Monday night; a complete list of the Acis, Resolutions, &c., passed at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress; Particulars of Sheridan's Victory over Early in the Shenandoah Valley, resulting in the capture of forty rebel officers, thirteen hundred men, eight cannon and over one hundred wagons, accompanied by a Map; the latest reports of the movements of General Sherman in South and North Carolina; the latest despatches from the Army of the Potomac, and reports of all other movements of the Union Forces; full particulars of the Disaster on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, by which nine persons were killed and over forty wounded; interesting news from Europe, Central and South America, Mexico, Cuba, &c.; Editorial articles on the leading topics of the day; Poetry; an interesting story, entitled "Surely Not;" Report of the Paris Fashions for March; Facetine; Literary, Artistic and Scientific Intelligence; Musical and Theatrical Review for the week; Varieties; Interesting Reading for Farmers and Agriculturista; Valuable Review of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, Cattle, Horse and Family Markets, and reports of all other interesting eyents of the week.

Terms—One copy, one year. \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15. Single copies, in wrappers, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly Herald.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth are easily stained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily cradient the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth ta-the oldest. Sold by all Druggists.

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ANGUENT FINE ARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YOR HERALD.

Respecting the relies of porcelain ware found in the late exhumations at Hereutaneous, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling DitARR'S PLANTA-TION BITTERS was undoubtedly placed among the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state that he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was full different warding out in the state of the stat

A .- Rushton's (F. V.) Cold-ine for Coughs, Colds and Influence. This preparation is simple in its composition, pleasant to the taste and effectual in its ours. IO Axior House. "A Light Lenk Will Sink A Great ship," says the old Saxon aphorism, and a disease deeme trivial may sap the foundations of life. Dyspopuls is mad light of, yet it is the parent of immomerable deadly swils, as feeting the liver, the bowels, the nerves and the brain. A tack it early with HOSETTER'S STOMACH RITTERS, as thus forestall all its dismal consequences with a pure vogeta-ble remedy and presenting which of the different

thus forestell all its dismal consequences with a pure vegeta ble remedy and preventive, which, of the millions that base put their trust in it, has never disappointed one. A-Why is the Perfume of Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CERRUS like a prisoner breaking just Because it is suil to escape if it isn't stopped.

A Benutiful Complexion.—The Bloom of Youth, OR Liquid PEARL, the greatest improvement, discovered by AMES LAIRD. All pronounce it the best in the world for preserving and beautifying the skin. No. 68 Broadway. Solid everywhere.

Throat Affectious and Hoarsecess. All suffering from Irri tation of the Throat and Hourseness will be agreeably surprized at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation, and, after public speaking or singing when the throat is wearled and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the

vocal organs. Bradley's Duplex Eliptic (or Double String Skirt will not bend or break like the single springs but will preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other skirt made, combining elegance, challedly.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

Best .- Miller's Hair Dyc-Best in Qual , cheapest in price. Try it. Sold by druggists. Depot 5 Cherokee Pills-Female Regulator.— Sold by all drugglets. Il per box. Thirty-two page pan-phile free. Address Dr. W. B. MERWIN & Co., 63 Liberty street, New York.

Cristadoro's Hair Dy'e, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists. Chevalier's Life for the Hair Restores

gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the ad clean. Stands above comparison with any other hicknessing hold at the drug stores and at my office, L. Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. Cure Your Cough.—Use Campbell's SYUFTRA AND WILD CHERRY, 29- and 50- bottle. To be had only at Campbell's drug store, corner Eighth sevenue and Twenty-cighth street; also at Shedden's drug store, corner Bowers and Fourth street.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and Il diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 76 Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for calibran' teething. It has been used for thirty years with never-fulling safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity distributes wind colic, regulates the bowels, and give comes a bottle. Offices, is lay street, New York, and 26 High Holborn, London, England.

Finite's Money of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseners, difficult preathing and all affections of the throat, hroothast tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound souther all irritation. The Far of Balm of Olesa penetrates, cleanes and haiss all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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New York, January 18, 1865.

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Dean Sum—It affords me plensure to add my testimony to
the many others of the good qualities of CONSTITUTION
WATER. I believe, sir, that it is the great panases for discase of the kidneys. I have been afflicted with infammation
of the kidneys and irritation of the bladder for nine years,
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could get me relief. I was induced by a friend of mine to try
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Very truly yours, R. W. FLINT, No. 18t. Mack's place.

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